

NEWS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
61 FORSYTH STREET, SW, ROOM 7T50
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE: (404) 331-3415

FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE
NOVEMBER 6, 2001

Media Contact: Michael Wald
(404) 331-3446
Internet address: <http://www.bls.gov/ro4/home.htm>
Fax on demand: (404) 331-3403. Request document 9445

HIGHLIGHTS OF CHARLESTON-NORTH CHARLESTON, SC NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY MAY 2001

Workers in the Charleston metropolitan area averaged \$15.77 per hour during May 2001, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$20.37 per hour and accounted for 49 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.23 per hour and represented 29 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 22 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$8.83 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 199 firms representing 88,700 workers in the Charleston metropolitan area, which includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties in South Carolina. Sixty-four percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Charleston metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for over 25 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$24.04 per hour; social workers, \$14.18; and general office clerks, \$10.43. Blue-collar occupations included industrial machinery repairers earning \$20.07 per hour, assemblers at \$9.44, and stock handlers and baggers at \$7.11. In the service occupations, sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers averaged \$14.14 per hour; nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, \$8.86; and janitors and cleaners, \$7.55.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Charleston area averaged \$16.66 per hour and part-timers earned \$8.22. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$18.43 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$12.66. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.62 per hour, while those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$17.18.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an

occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Charleston-North Charleston, SC National Compensation Survey May 2001 (Bulletin 3110-11). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/ocs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9445.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2001

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.77	4.3	\$14.07	5.8	\$18.92	5.6
All excluding sales	15.81	4.4	14.04	6.0	18.92	5.6
White collar	20.37	5.3	18.40	8.7	22.31	6.0
White collar excluding sales	20.85	5.4	19.10	9.5	22.31	6.0
Professional specialty and technical	24.66	6.8	27.71	17.6	23.29	4.3
Professional specialty	27.58	7.2	34.27	20.0	25.32	3.7
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	34.10	19.6	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	24.04	4.6	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.09	7.0	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.70	1.8	—	—	24.78	1.8
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.18	4.1	—	—	—	—
Social workers	14.18	4.1	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	18.71	10.1	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.67	5.9	16.51	6.2	12.78	10.4
Licensed practical nurses	14.53	9.0	—	—	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	10.27	9.4	—	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.28	10.0	23.21	5.3	35.55	13.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.79	10.4	26.73	5.5	41.71	11.3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	26.23	7.1	26.23	7.1	—	—
Management related	18.65	6.5	19.93	7.2	15.77	3.7
Accountants and auditors	19.79	9.9	—	—	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	20.37	7.1	20.37	7.1	—	—
Sales	14.61	21.9	14.61	21.9	—	—
Cashiers	6.10	2.3	6.10	2.3	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.73	3.4	11.78	4.3	11.63	5.7
Secretaries	12.18	5.9	—	—	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.32	14.7	11.65	16.3	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	11.25	7.4	11.25	7.4	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	11.67	8.3	11.67	8.3	—	—
General office clerks	10.43	4.4	9.72	8.9	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	15.55	12.0	—	—	—	—
Blue collar	13.23	4.3	13.44	4.6	11.13	6.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.85	6.1	16.21	6.8	13.31	2.5
Automobile mechanics	17.27	10.6	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery repairers	20.07	2.2	20.07	2.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	14.25	4.6	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.18	8.3	13.18	8.3	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	14.10	9.3	14.10	9.3	—	—
Assemblers	9.44	3.4	9.44	3.4	—	—
Transportation and material moving	12.28	6.6	12.81	5.9	—	—
Truck drivers	13.09	6.1	13.15	6.1	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.35	14.0	10.55	14.8	8.18	1.3
Stock handlers and baggers	7.11	3.7	7.11	3.7	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	9.54	10.6	9.54	10.6	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	8.17	6.0	8.17	6.8	—	—
Service	8.83	5.8	7.10	6.4	11.49	4.3
Protective service	13.19	3.9	—	—	13.21	4.0
Firefighting	9.96	6.5	—	—	9.96	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2001 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Protective service—Continued						
Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers	\$14.14	3.2	—	—	\$14.14	3.2
Food service	6.86	8.3	\$6.82	9.0	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.85	15.8	3.85	15.8	—	—
Other food service	7.74	6.0	7.79	6.6	—	—
Health service	9.11	5.4	8.74	8.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.86	6.0	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.53	6.0	6.76	5.9	8.65	10.1
Janitors and cleaners	7.55	2.2	—	—	—	—
Personal service	7.38	4.5	7.04	4.6	8.47	9.4

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2001

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.66	\$8.22	\$18.88	\$15.64	\$15.69	—
All excluding sales	16.61	8.47	18.88	15.68	15.77	—
White collar	21.08	11.35	—	20.36	20.42	—
White-collar excluding sales	21.25	13.79	—	20.85	20.85	—
Professional specialty and technical	24.89	20.13	—	24.69	24.66	—
Professional specialty	27.93	21.31	—	27.58	27.58	—
Technical	14.71	—	—	14.23	14.67	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	29.66	—	—	29.28	29.28	—
Sales	18.32	6.19	—	14.61	13.14	—
Administrative support, including clerical	12.00	8.39	—	11.49	11.58	—
Blue collar	13.79	6.78	18.43	12.66	12.75	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.85	—	—	15.57	15.33	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.24	—	14.90	12.97	12.22	—
Transportation and material moving	12.61	—	—	12.16	12.09	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11.57	6.35	19.44	8.38	10.35	—
Service	9.48	6.59	—	8.83	8.88	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	4.6	6.2	11.4	4.5	4.5	—
All excluding sales	4.7	6.9	11.4	4.6	4.6	—
White collar	5.3	10.0	—	5.3	5.4	—
White-collar excluding sales	5.5	11.0	—	5.5	5.4	—
Professional specialty and technical	7.0	5.7	—	6.9	6.8	—
Professional specialty	7.5	6.2	—	7.2	7.2	—
Technical	6.0	—	—	5.9	5.9	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.9	—	—	10.0	10.0	—
Sales	19.2	3.8	—	21.9	34.0	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.7	3.5	—	3.3	3.4	—
Blue collar	4.4	3.9	12.7	4.4	4.3	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.1	—	—	6.5	5.9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.3	—	13.5	9.3	5.1	—
Transportation and material moving	6.1	—	—	7.2	5.1	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15.1	2.3	17.4	6.5	14.0	—
Service	7.4	4.5	—	5.8	5.8	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Charleston-North Charleston, SC, May 2001

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$14.07	\$11.62	\$15.59	\$14.25	\$17.18
All excluding sales	14.04	11.05	15.66	14.34	17.20
White collar	18.40	14.05	20.15	18.60	21.10
White-collar excluding sales	19.10	12.83	20.42	19.19	21.15
Professional specialty and technical	27.71	16.58	28.65	24.69	—
Professional specialty	34.27	—	36.35	27.89	—
Technical	16.51	—	16.61	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	23.21	—	23.50	24.74	20.26
Sales	14.61	15.35	8.47	8.38	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.78	10.81	12.13	13.18	11.42
Blue collar	13.44	12.18	14.40	14.85	13.57
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.21	14.82	17.41	17.63	17.04
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13.18	13.28	13.13	14.04	12.50
Transportation and material moving	12.81	11.20	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.55	8.85	12.26	13.05	—
Service	7.10	7.45	6.81	6.78	6.89
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	5.8	10.0	7.6	8.8	12.5
All excluding sales	6.0	9.2	7.7	8.9	12.6
White collar	8.7	12.4	10.5	6.1	16.0
White-collar excluding sales	9.5	7.0	10.6	5.6	16.0
Professional specialty and technical	17.6	9.8	18.3	10.9	—
Professional specialty	20.0	—	20.3	11.5	—
Technical	6.2	—	6.4	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5.3	—	5.3	5.0	10.5
Sales	21.9	22.9	1.4	1.3	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.3	8.5	5.1	7.5	5.9
Blue collar	4.6	9.5	5.4	7.3	6.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	6.8	14.7	4.4	4.4	8.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.3	21.4	6.1	8.5	8.3
Transportation and material moving	5.9	9.9	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14.8	9.7	22.9	25.3	—
Service	6.4	7.8	8.9	11.4	12.0

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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